

Zoltan Klar Opposes Hungarian Anti-Communists

ZOLTAN Klar, Hungarian Jewish Editor of "Ember" in New York City has been very active in OPPOSING Hungarian anti-communists in the United States. Klar has a very bad record.

The following is a translation from—"Uj Elet" meaning "New Life"

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The real portrait of Zoltan Klar, as mirrored in the Hungarian Book, "Karmos ekek," meaning the "Years with Claws," was graphically portrayed in the self biography of Joseph Nadass, the well known Hungarian writer and poet. In this volume, which is the continuation of the novel "Flame and Soot," the author describes the years of Fascism, very often with shocking force, and the reader gets acquainted with documentary material from the hellish mass of Fascism. Joseph Nadass suffered in Mauthausen with other Hungarian political prisoners. He fixed the image of his experience in his mind in such a way, that after 17 years he is able to vividly reconstruct for his readers his trials in the camp.

The most interesting and shocking section of the book is that dealing with Mauthausen. Equally shocking and revealing is the chapter, "In Deepest Hell." In this chapter the author narrates his meeting with Dr. Zoltan Klar, the chief editor of a defunct periodical called "Tarsadalmuk" which means "Our Society." Klar, a former gynecologist, is at the present time editor of the newspaper "Ember" in New York. Here he indulges in libels of Hungarian Peoples' Democracy and the Hungarian Jewry. He publishes articles composed of falsehoods and unconfirmed loose allegations. Many things were whispered and talked about concerning the behaviour of Dr. Zoltan Klar in the camp of Mauthausen and about the way he treated the people imprisoned there. The following is a quotation from part of the book by Joseph Nadass. Here the author, who was both witness and victim, suffered under the "blissful" activities of Zoltan Klar. Klar was then Director of the hospital.

Zoltan Klar was the chief medical officer of barracks No. 6. Here in Mauthausen, Klar was as conceited, repugnant and arrogant as he was (as a political officer) in the prison at the Main Street in Budapest. At the end of May, he informed me confidentially that the headquarters of the camp intended to appoint him to be the chief medical officer at the Jewish Hospital barracks here. Up to that time, a Jew could not get into a hospital in Mauthausen. Behold, here is the unheard of change, a barracks was to be equipped as a Jewish Hospital and Klar was selected to be the leader. What do I advise? Should he accept it? "Of course you have to accept it," I said. "But you know" Klar answered "that I have not had any medical practice during the last decade; I am a newspaper editor."

Joseph Nadass describes thereafter that he persuaded Klar to accept the assignment and that he should realize how many persons he could help in that position. And then the author continues thus:

But what did he accomplish after that? I saw it only when I got down into his deplorable empire. Bunks with three levels were crowded next to each other on both sides of a barracks and about 50 meters (about 55 yards) long



Zoltan Klar

Editor of the Hungarian newspaper "Ember" published in New York City. Here he indulges in libels of Hungarian Jewry, publishes articles composed of falsehoods and unconfirmed loose allegations.

of rotten lumber. There was a 3/4 meter wide passage between the two rows of bunks. There was a straw mattress in some of the bunks and in the others, only on boards, 3 to 4 sick persons (already skin and bones) were huddled together. What would this mean? Even if they were treated and cured from one sickness, if their bed companion suffered from a contagious disease, it would be transmitted to them. But anyhow, what was the medication? The barracks received 25 to 30 aspirin tablets which was all the rationed medicine allotted for many hundreds of sick people.

Klar traded a portion of the medicines on the black market. The remaining portion which he really distributed amongst the sick were, incidentally, given to those who gave him presents. But what was a bare, sick beggar able to donate? He gave him the nightly portion of margarine and his portion of sausage which amounted to about two bites. The Chief Medical doctor, Klar, accepted it. There was another Hungarian doctor in the barracks, Elmer Pollacsek, an elderly, prominent throat specialist, who came as a patient, but he did everything he could for the sick (conscientiously). The "everything" here, however, was very little. Pollacsek struggled with all his strength, and prepared recommendations for improvements. Klar became jealous and afraid it would be discovered that Pollacsek was a doctor and that he, Klar, did not know medicine. He feared that the result would be that Pollacsek would become the chief medical officer and get the extra food ration and the medical provisions. Klar stole the petitions written by Pollacsek, prevented the doctor's healing work by giving contradictory (different) instructions to the nurses and assistants. Finally, Klar denounced the old doctor at the SS. Pollacsek was degraded and now treated as a common patient.

When I succeeded in being released from the camp, Pollacsek begged me in whispers to inform his friend Rassay that he should be released from there and to get him transferred to any place else because Klar would kill him there. This was perhaps an exaggeration, but it is certain that Klar

accelerated the death of the prominent doctor.

These are the written words by Joseph Nadass in his book about Zoltan Klar, the person who, as "champion of the Western World," slanders (libels) Hungary in the columns of his paper "Ember," edited in New York. It also may be noted that the Elmer Pollacsek mentioned in the book was a Jew.

We did not add nor subtract anything in the translation. In so far as Klar may want to publish this article in "Ember," he has our permission, free of charge.

UN-UNICEF-UNESCO

by James Larson

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UN — UNICEF — UNESCO — Groups of letters put together to mean words. Words put together to mean ideas. Ideas put together into organizations to mean a world united. United nations working together and cooperating so everyone can live in a peaceful world together. And so the United Nations was born over sixteen years ago. How did it start and how has it been working since then?

The United Nations charter was signed on June 26, 1945 as the result of agreements between the leaders of governments victorious in World War II. These agreements outlined the form of the organization and gave its aims and the methods by which it would operate. Later, more agreements were made which brought the World Court and other international agencies in with the United Nations. The internationalists had been working hard towards world government. They had failed with the League of Nations but now they had injected the remains of the League of Nations into the United Nations and this was the first mild pill in a prescription to addict us to world government.

The United Nations has many sub-committees, and more and more they take control over the world's finances, military arrangements and trade. There are international trade agreements in effect which allow international agencies to set quotas for exports and imports for the United States. This means our government permits foreign agencies to tell our farmers and other producers not only how much they can sell, but at which prices and to whom. This enforcing of international restrictions substitutes voluntary agreements of a free people and free governments.

International restrictions many times mean injustice, and it seems that our leaders, in agreeing to this international organization, the United Nations, valued our national and individual freedom and independence less and less and involved us more and more in international affairs.

We were put into the Korean "War" through the United Nations and then not allowed to win it. The United Nations kept prolonging the "war" there just as they did later in Indo China.

The Chinese Communists seized Tibet and the UN did nothing. When the Russians invaded Hungary, the UN General Assembly discussed the problem of stopping military aggression in that country, but while the General Assembly (should we call it the International Debating Society?) stalled around talking, the Soviets completed their mission and took over Hungary. To this day, the Hungarians have never gotten back their freedom. They can't even have a free election under the sponsorship of the United Nations to decide if they want to be controlled by the Soviet Union, or rule themselves.